The Pyongyang Times

No. 55 (694) Weekly Monday, December 12, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

A talk between the DPRK Party and State Delegation and the GDR Party and State Delegation

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Urho Kekkonen**, Finnish President, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Finland.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency General **Elhadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, Upper Voltan President, on the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Upper Volta.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, on the latter's reelection as President of the Republic of Zaire.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Jomo Kenyatta**, President of the Republic of Kenya, on the 14th anniversary of Kenya's independence.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks sent by Comrade **Erich Honecker**, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, leaving our country after the conclusion of the official goodwill visit to our country.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **Elias Sarkis**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the day of independence of Lebanon.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Abdul Fattah Ismail**, Secretary General of the CC of the Unified National Front Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Comrade **Salem Robaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY, and Comrade **Ali Nasser Mohamed**, Prime Minister of the PDRY, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the PDRY.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency Dr. **Agostinho Neto**, Chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola and President of the People's Republic of Angola, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of Angola's independence.

Pyongyang Mass Rally Held to Welcome GDR Party and State Delegation

A Pyongyang mass rally welcoming the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in the Pyongyang Gymnasium on the afternoon of December 10.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the rally in company with Comrade Erich Honecker.

Attending the rally together with a large number of working people in the city were leading functionaries of Party and government bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press.

Staff members of the GDR Embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were invited there.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the rally were a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, which were flanked by big flags of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

Seen in the meeting place were slogans reading: "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany!" "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the people of the German Democratic Republic!" and "Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic!"

Cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) and applause burst forth when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Erich Honecker, appeared on the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

The platform was taken by the members of the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic and others.

In the platform party were our leading cadres and personages concerned.

The cheers of "manse!" and applause grew louder when lovely members of the Juvenile Corps courteously presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Erich Honecker.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthem of the German Democratic Republic and the Patriotic Song of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the rally.

The speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was warmly supported and hailed by the entire attendants of the rally.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung returned to his seat after concluding his speech, Comrade Erich Honecker shook hands with the respected and beloved leader and hugged him.

Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, presented a silk banner to Comrade Erich Honecker in the name of the mass rally.

Then the floor was taken by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

His speech was hailed by the attendants of the rally.

Comrade Erich Honecker presented a souvenir to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The mass rally closed with the playing of the Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of the German Democratic Republic.

The mass rally demonstrated the firm friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries—Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

GDR Party and State Delegation Concludes DPRK Visit

The Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, which had arrived here on December 8 to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on the 11th by special plane after concluding its itinerary.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially saw off Comrade Erich Honecker and his entourage at the airport.

The airport was wrapped in an atmosphere of farewell for the GDR Party and State Delegation.

Set up with due respect amidst the throngs of well-wishers numbering thousands with miniflags of Korea and the GDR, bouquets of flowers and balloons in their hands were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the SUPG and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

Seen at the airport were panels with slogans reading: "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany!" "Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic!" and others.

Fluttering on the flagpoles were the national flags of Korea and the GDR and floating high in the sky over the airport were big balloons ribboned with the national flags of the two countries and with the streamers bearing the words "Welcome" and "Solidarity".

Also visible here and there at the airport were picture panels showing the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR.

A farewell function was held at the airport in honour of the GDR Party and State Delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker.

Comrade Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation bade adieu to the cadres of our country, diplomatic envoys of various countries and staff members of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang who were at the airport to send them off.

Juvenile Corps members courteously presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Erich Honecker with fragrant flowers.

Also they presented flowers to the members of the delegation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Erich Honecker shook hands and hugged each other at parting.

At 11:30 the special plane carrying the guests left the aviation ground.

The delegation was accorded cordial hospitality and fervent welcome by our people everywhere it went during its sojourn in our country.

Comrade Erich Honecker leaves Pyongyang after concluding his visit to our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives him a hearty send-off

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on December 9 and 10 between the Party and State Delegation of our country and the Party and State Delegation of the GDR.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, attended the talks on our side. Also present were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae; personages concerned Li Jong Mok and Kim Gil Hyon; and Kim Guk Hun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the GDR.

Attending from the GDR side were Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; and members of the delegation—Willi Stoph, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Gunter Mittag, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the SUPG; Margarete Muller, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG; Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and Minister of Environmental Protection and Water Conservation; Oskar Fischer, Member of the CC of the SUPG and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the GDR; Bruno Mahlow, Candidate Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SUPG and Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Party; Franz Everhartz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to the DPRK; and Horst Neubauer, Section Chief of the International Relations Department of the CC of the SUPG.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Appreciation of Artistic Representation

The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of December 9 in honour

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Standing Firmly Respectively on the Eastern and the Western Outpost of Socialism, The Korean People and the People of the German Democratic Republic Are Fighting Together for the Victory of the Cause of Socialism

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Mass Rally

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,

Dear members of the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic,

Comrades and friends,

The Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, has come to our country with warm friendly feelings of the working class and people of Germany.

In spite of cold weather, you have travelled a long way to visit our country. This is a vivid expression of the deep friendship between the people of the German Democratic Republic and our people.

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, to reiterate my warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, our intimate friend, and guests from the German Democratic Republic.

I would like also to convey, through you, the warm friendly greetings of the working class and people of Korea to the fraternal working class and people of the German Democratic Republic.

Our people are very happy that you have come to visit our country and that this visit will further strengthen the bonds of friendship forged between our two peoples.

Your visit gives powerful encouragement to our people in their struggle for the building of socialism and national reunification.

Through our meeting with you we have become better acquainted with the successes achieved by the people of the German Democratic Republic in the building of socialism and with the stand of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on international problems.

The Communists and people of Germany had waged a long valiant struggle against fascism and imperialism before they finally, in October, 1949, achieved the historic victory of establishing the German Democratic Republic, the first workers and farmers' state in the land of Germany.

The founding of the German Democratic Republic was the accomplishment of the long-cherished desire of the German people to have a genuinely people's power and was a great event opening a new era in the history of the German people.

It also proved a major factor in maintaining peace in Europe and in reinforcing the socialist forces of the world.

Fascist Germany, the former aggressive country, was divided as a result of World War II.

After the war the Western powers rigged up a state of monopoly capital by reviving militarism in West Germany in violation of the international convention on demilitarization and denazification of Germany.

Under such circumstances it was entirely correct to found a workers and farmers' state in the eastern part of Germany. The birth of a socialist state in a part of the land of Germany, which was under fascist rule and was a breeding ground of world war, is a good thing for both the German people and the peoples of the world.

It conforms to the interests and desire of the German and European peoples to defend the state power and borders of the German Democratic Republic and to heighten its international position while maintaining the present state of division. Because if Germany is reunified along militarist lines and grows stronger, she may emerge again as an aggressive force.

We consider that the policy of the Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the existence of two German states is a correct policy reflecting the situation of their country and the demand of their people, and we positively support this policy.

The imperialists have viciously manoeuvred to strangle the German Democratic Republic ever since its founding.

While smashing ceaseless subversive and sabotaging activities of the class enemies at home and abroad, the people of the German Democratic Republic led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have firmly safeguarded the gains of socialism and carried out five year plans several times, thus converting their country into a socialist state with developed industry and agriculture.

Today, the people of the German Democratic Republic are working energetically to build a developed socialist society in accordance with the lines mapped out at the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The intrigues carried on by the imperialists to strangulate the German Democratic Republic against the trend of our times have all come a cropper, and the German Democratic Republic has grown in strength as a genuine workers and farmers' power.

Today the international position of the German Democratic Republic has risen as never before and become unshakable.

Successes in individual socialist countries constitute common successes of the socialist countries as a whole and contribute to strengthening the world socialist forces.

The Korean people heartily rejoice, as they would their own, over the brilliant victories and successes scored by the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic in the revolution and construction.

They sincerely hope that the people of the German Democratic Republic will overcome difficulties in their way with daring and continue to win fresh victories in accomplishing the cause of building socialism.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people are waging the revolutionary struggle under different circumstances and conditions from those of the German Democratic Republic.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are building socialism and struggling against the perpetuation of national division and for national reunification under the difficult and complicated circumstances in which the imperialists' moves for aggression and interference are most glaring in Asia.

Today reunifying the divided country poses itself as the most urgent task for our people.

The people of the German Democratic Republic want Germany to exist as two states, whereas the Korean people call for the reunification of their country.

The Korean question is fundamentally different in its nature from the case of Germany either from the historical viewpoint or from the viewpoint of the current situation.

Formerly, Germany was a suzerain state, while Korea was a colonial country.

Germany was divided as a result of the defeat in its aggression on other countries; but our country was divided as a consequence of the occupation of half of its territory by imperialists.

Originally, there was no reason nor conditions for our country to be bisected.

Continued division of our country will not only spell greater misery and distress for our people but also jeopardize universal peace and security.

Continued north-south military confrontation caused by Korea's division will further aggravate the tension and, in the long run, will make collision and showdown inevitable.

Further, if Korea remains divided, it will only help the expansion of the imperialist forces that once invaded our country, to say nothing of reducing south Korea to a permanent US colony and military base, and, furthermore, will result in the imperialists' use of south Korea as a forward base in their aggression against socialist and peace-loving countries.

Only the reunification of Korea can put an end to her people's misfortunes and agonies caused by national division, can eliminate the root-cause of disputes and preserve and consolidate peace and security in this part of the world.

Our people who have lived in one and the same territory with one language from time immemorial must certainly be reunified and develop as one nation.

Historically, our country has never invaded others. Our country has no monopoly capital, and so even when Korea is reunified in the future, she will never invade or threat other countries.

All the Korean people are unanimous in demanding national reunification, and the progressive peoples of the world also want our country to be reunified.

Those opposed to our national reunification, if ever, are none other than the handful of traitorous forces in south Korea and their imperialist masters who aid and abet them.

Cherishing wild aggressive designs on Korea, the US imperialists are doggedly opposed to her reunification and persist in their plot to frame up "two Koreas". The "two Koreas" plot is fundamentally contrary to the national interests and demand of our people and also runs counter to the desire of the world peoples.

We resolutely reject the theory of "simultaneous UN membership" of north and south Korea, theory of "cross recognition", or any other forms of attempts to hinder the reunification of our country and to perpetuate our national division.

In essence, the question of our country's reunification is that of restoring the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and thus achieving national liberation for the whole country.

Restoring the territory and population usurped by the imperialists is a sacred inviolable national right of our people.

We have consistently maintained that national reunification should be achieved independently without any foreign interference, on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

The first requisite for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is that the United States withdraws all its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea at the earliest possible date.

If the US troops are withdrawn from south Korea, we will achieve national reunification peacefully by the united strength of the entire people in north and south Korea.

The struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is receiving positive support and encouragement from the peace-loving peoples of the world.

With the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world and other progressive peoples of the world, the Korean people will frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists and achieve the cause of national reunification without fail.

Comrades and friends,

The people of the German Democratic Republic and the Korean people are close class brothers.

Standing firmly respectively on the Eastern and the Western outpost of socialism, the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic are fighting together for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Under the situation where the imperialists are trying to play off West Germany against the German Democratic Republic, and egging the puppet clique of south Korea on to aggression against our Republic, our two peoples should strengthen friendship and solidarity and step up the struggle against imperialism.

Our two peoples supported and encouraged each other in the hard revolutionary struggle in the past.

The Government and people of the German Democratic Republic rendered wholehearted material and moral support to our people during the Fatherland Liberation War waged against the US imperialist aggressors and in the postwar reconstruction, and even now they actively support and encourage the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We highly appreciate this as an excellent manifestation of proletarian internationalism.

At present the friendship between our two countries is developing favourably every day in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The Korean people are glad of this and will make every effort to strengthen the fraternal friendship and solidarity with the people of the German Democratic Republic.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, we will fight on vigorously in the future, too, as in the past, against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the people of socialist countries, with the international working class, with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the progressive peoples of Europe, and with all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic!

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker!

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of the delegation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the performance together with Comrade Erich Honecker.

Invited to see the performance were the members of the delegation and others.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were our cadres and personages concerned and working people in the city.

Staff members of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

The revolutionary opera was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic plane.

When the performance was over, Comrade Erich Honecker, in the company of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, mounted the stage amid the unending cheers and applause, presented a basket of flowers to the artistes congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a picture with them.

Wreath-Laying

The delegation laid wreaths at the foot of the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the Liberation Obelisk and the Friendship Tower on the morning of December 9.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Comrade Erich Honecker, the members of the delegation and suite.

Also on hand were our cadres and personages concerned.

Staff members of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang were present there.

Guards of honour of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the Liberation Obelisk and the Friendship Tower.

After the playing of the Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of the GDR, the delegation placed a wreath at the foot of the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army to the strains of music and observed a moment's silence in memory of the officers and men of the KPA who died heroic deaths while valiantly fighting the enemy to defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution in the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War.

The delegation placed a wreath at the foot of the Liberation Obelisk and another wreath at the foot of the Friendship Tower to the strains of music and observed a moment's silence. The two wreath-laying ceremonies were preceded by the playing of the national anthem of the Soviet Union, the Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of the GDR at the foot of the Liberation Obelisk and by the performance of the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, the Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of the GDR at the foot of the Friendship Tower.

Return Call

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 10th paid a return call on Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were our cadres and functionaries concerned.

Also on hand were the members of the Party and State Delegation of the GDR headed by Comrade Erich Honecker.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Comrade Erich Honecker in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet

Comrade Erich Honecker gave a grand banquet on the evening of the 10th at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was invited to the banquet.

Also invited there were our cadres.

Diplomatic representatives of various countries in Pyongyang and their wives were invited to the banquet.

Attending the banquet with Comrade Erich Honecker were the members of the GDR Party and State Delegation and others in his company.

Staff members of the Embassy of the GDR in Pyongyang were present.

Comrade Erich Honecker made a speech at the banquet.

He was followed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of friendship.

A performance was given by artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the banquet.

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The Fraternal Korean People Brushed Aside the Ruins and Built a Prospering Socialist State in a Historically Brief Span of Time

Speech of Comrade ERICH HONECKER

At Mass Rally

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Dear comrades leading Party and state cadres of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Dear citizens of Pyongyang,

Our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is coming to a close.

It has been the days filled with emotional feelings and deep impressions. Indicative of this is, above all, the rousing welcome accorded us in Pyongyang.

We would like to express heartfelt thanks to you for this.

Permit me to convey to you and, through you, to the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fraternal greetings from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communists and all people of the German Democratic Republic.

The peoples of our two countries live in different continents, but they are closely linked together in the struggle against imperialism and for attaining the goal of socialism and peace.

The words of high appreciation given by dear Comrade Kim Il Sung on the successful development of our country and the policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany are very gratifying to us.

Dear comrades and friends,

We are quite satisfied over the results of our current visit.

Through our agreements, exchange of views and many get-togethers, the relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have been further strengthened.

This offers us new possibilities for developing the relations in many fields in future, too.

While staying in Pyongyang, your capital, we have become convinced of the major successes made in your motherland.

We were particularly impressed by the tireless efforts of the working people and their enthusiasm and devotion for the cause of socialism.

We are well aware of the evil consequences left by Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the severe destruction and sacrifices claimed by the barbarous war of imperialism between 1950 and 1953 against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At that time the US aggressors blared that it would take 100 years for your country to heal the war wounds.

But the fraternal Korean people brushed aside the ruins and built a prospering socialist state in a historically brief span of time.

Today socialist Korea is more beautiful and powerful than ever before.

We saw your country's high industrial productive forces and agricultural productive forces which demonstrated a high level of development by creating the 8.5 million ton record of grain harvest in 1977.

Wherever we went, we felt the profound solicitude and care of the Party for the younger generation.

Dear Korean comrades, such education given to the sons and daughters of the people as in your country is possible only under socialism. Public health in your country that is in the service of all citizens also testifies to the superiority of the socialist system.

Your rich cultural life likewise left a deep imprint on us.

All this is a truly historic gain.

We extend sincere congratulations to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon this achievement and wish them more successes in the building of socialist society in the days to come.

The faster and more successfully socialism advances in your country, the further its position will be consolidated and the higher the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will rise.

Dear Korean comrades and friends,

Like you, our people had to surmount numerous difficulties on the road to socialism.

We also had to frustrate the sinister machinations of the imperialist enemy at every step.

Today the German Democratic Republic has become a stable and steadily-developing socialist state thanks to the untiring efforts of the working people of our country and the aid of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Our country will belong to the socialist world for ever and it is actively striving for peace and security.

At present we are exerting energetic efforts to carry out the decisions of the 9th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the German Democratic Republic.

We have put forward a goal of creating basic preconditions for gradual transition to communism by strengthening and developing the advanced socialist society.

Maintenance of a high rate of development in production will place us in a position to constantly enhance the material and cultural standards of the working people.

This policy has won the trust of the people and it gives full play to their creativeness.

In capitalist countries technical innovation adversely affects the life of the working people and inflation and mass unemployment are a daily occurrence. But under socialism the productive forces can freely develop without a hitch.

As you stand opposed to south Korea, so we stand face to face with a capitalist country in the west.

We cannot but always take this fact into consideration in peaceful construction and in shaping all our policies.

It behooves us, first of all, to heighten revolutionary vigilance and put the increase of defence capacity in a proper place.

Dear Korean comrades,

We all live in a great and eventful era when the revolutionary process is taking place on a tremendous historical scale.

The whole world is replete with innovatory movements and the struggles for peace, democracy and social progress.

Several weeks ago, we, together with all progressives, celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This epochal event radically changed the course of development on the globe.

The birth and prosperity of our two socialist countries also substantiate this.

According to our view, at present there is no important international phenomenon which is not affected by the might of the Soviet Union.

A close alliance with the Soviet Union is a reliable basis for a successful development of the German Democratic Republic.

At the same time, we think this development is conducive to the consolidation of world socialism.

Along with other major revolutionary forces, that is, the international working-class movement and national liberation movement, socialism is turning the international balance of forces further in its favour.

Proceeding from our own experience as in your case, our people know so well as your people how much damage and suffering an imperialist war brings to the masses.

As Communists, we strictly guard peace.

The building of socialism for the people's welfare is possible only in peace and it serves peace.

Mankind need peace like their daily bread. That is why the working class always pursued the aim of eliminating war permanently in the people's life.

The struggle for a lasting and stable peace is a matter affecting the solution of all other problems.

Despite the stubborn resistance of the imperialist forces which were opposed to the relaxation of tension, the process of switching over to the easing of tension from cold war began in Europe first.

The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation laid a substantial foundation for a durable peace.

But this process of détente has not yet involved all the regions of the world alike and in Europe, too, it has not become stable yet.

Those who are against the easing of tension desperately manoeuvre to hinder its affirmative development. This can be seen in the fact that they seek to aggravate the world situation.

The most reactionary forces of imperialism and militarism including the Federal Republic of Germany are trying to win allies everywhere and carrying on a frenzied false [illegible]randa campaign against the socialist states and communist parties.

They are whipping up a war hysteria and accelerating the arms race.

We must check this in the interests of the people.

As the experience in our era shows, there is no other clear sighted way than the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems.

This policy conforms with the basic interests of the people who are desirous of maintaining peace.

In this regard we do not cherish at all the illusion that the aggressive nature of imperialism can change.

Peaceful coexistence does not mean the renouncement of the class struggle but constitutes a form of the class struggle.

The German Democratic Republic is making every possible effort to remove the danger of a new world war and firmly ensure peace.

In achieving this aim, we consider that the stoppage of arms drive and the reduction of armaments are a question of key importance. So we fully support the proposals advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the 60th anniversary celebration of the October Revolution.

If all countries reach an agreement as to stopping the production of nuclear weapons simultaneously and allowing only the nuclear explosion serving peaceful purposes, it will be an important advance.

Dear comrades and friends,

We stand firm on the side of the national liberation movement. Because we respect the right of each people to resist imperialist aggression, fight for their national and social liberation by all means and decide their destiny by themselves. The interests of the peoples of the socialist countries and of the national liberation movement agree with each other in the struggle against imperialism.

This is why we always express solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for freedom, democracy and social progress.

The German Democratic Republic supports the efforts of the Asian countries to preserve peace and security and convert Asia into a continent of a durable peace.

To attain this end, we consider that it is necessary, first of all, to dismantle all the military bases of imperialism and clear them of the troops stationed.

The developments on the Korean peninsula have a great bearing upon preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

We resolutely support the policy of your country for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

The Bucharest Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States in November 1976 reaffirmed this stand.

Availing ourselves of this mass rally, we strongly demand that the imperialists stop at once all sorts of hostile manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We resolutely denounce the oppression of the democratic, patriotic forces in the southern half of Korea.

Dear Korean comrades,

The socialist construction in the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to open new spheres for future development of fruitful cooperation in the political, economic and cultural domains.

Our two countries are united with each other by the common goal of the building of socialist and communist society.

This was confirmed again by our exchange of views with Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our intimate friend.

We are firmly united with each other in the worldwide common struggle against imperialism and for the revolutionary cause of the working class and the cause of socialism and communism. It is on this basis that the friendly relations between our two Parties, states and peoples and mutually beneficial cooperation in various domains have developed.

It is our common desire to strengthen and develop these relations in an all-round way.

We are sure that our current visit to your country and the talks between our delegations will give a fresh stimulus to this cooperation.

Long live the working class and all working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are successfully building socialism under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live the militant alliance between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live the indestructible friendship between our two countries and peoples!

Long live the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live socialism and peace in the whole world!

(Continued from Page 2)

Inspection

The delegation visited the Kumsong Tractor Plant on the afternoon of the 9th.

Our cadres and functionaries concerned accompanied the guests.

At the sight of tractors being turned out in succession along the automatic processing line and the automatic assembly line laid by our technology and efforts, the guests expressed deep admiration for the fact that upholding the teachings of the great leader our heroic working class have built a modern tractor production base in a short span of time and are producing a large number of good tractors.

After the inspection Comrade Erich Honecker said that he was very happy to visit the plant.

Saying that he clearly saw big successes made under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, he wished the workers of the plant greater successes in their future work.

Before leaving the plant, the Party and State Delegation of the GDR presented a banner in the name of the delegation.

Some members of the delegation toured various places of Pyongyang that morning.

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A joint communique of the DPRK and the GDR was released in Pyongyang on the 11th of December.

On the same day an agreement on development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the GDR and a consular accord between the DPRK and the GDR were respectively concluded in Pyongyang.

The visit to our country of the Party and State Delegation of the GDR headed by Comrade Erich Honecker was an event of historic significance. It contributed to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries.

Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level Established between DPRK and Barbados

A joint communique, in which the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Barbados agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in conformity with their interests, was signed in New York on December 5.

The joint communique noted that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Barbados respect each other's policy of non-alignment.

According to the joint communique, the governments of the two countries agreed to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

The governments of the two countries also agreed to set up diplomatic missions in each other's capital and offer all necessary help in the performance of their function in conformity with international practice and on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendly negotiation.

The joint communique was signed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Han Si Hae, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Donald Z. Blackman, Permanent Representative of Barbados at the United Nations.

JOINT DPRK-GDR COMMUNIQUE

A Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between December 8 and 11, 1977, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited factories and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang.

The delegation laid wreaths before the Monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army, the Liberation Obelisk and the Friendship Tower.

Everywhere, the Korean people accorded specially warm welcome to the envoys of the German Democratic Republic.

This is a clear manifestation of the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic was present at a mass rally of working people in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at which speeches were made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

During the visit, talks were held between the Party and State Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Secretary, and Director of the International Affairs Department, of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of External Economic Affairs; Comrade Li Jong Mok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Director of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kim Guk Hun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the side of the German Democratic Republic were Comrade Willi Stoph, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Gunter Mittag, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Comrade Margarete Muller, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Comrade Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Oskar Fischer, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Bruno Mahlow, Candidate Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Franz Everhartz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Comrade Horst Neubauer, a Section Chief of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of the delegation.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and discussed questions of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Parties, states and peoples of the two countries and international issues of mutual concern.

Comrade Erich Honecker communicated successes registered by the people of the German Democratic Republic in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and explained the main tasks for lifting higher the material and cultural standards of the people on the basis of the high rate of development of socialist production and increase of its effectiveness, scientific and technological progress and enhancement of labour productivity in building a developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic.

The Korean side congratulated the German Democratic Republic on its successes in the home and foreign policies and wished its people great successes in their creative labour for building a developed socialist society and fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Korean side pointed out that the existence of the German Democratic Republic and its successful development make a major contribution to the growth of the world socialist forces and expressed solidarity with it in the struggle for peace and security in Europe.

Comrade Kim Il Sung explained the achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after liberation.

He informed the other side, above all, of the successes scored in the struggle for implementing the resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the struggle waged by the Korean people for the complete victory of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The side of the German Democratic Republic noted with high appreciation that the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have converted their once backward country into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture in a very short period and wished them greater success in their future struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

It underscored its support to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and held that all the foreign troops present in south Korea must be immediately and completely withdrawn with all their means of war including nuclear arms and the Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

It resolutely denounced the fascist repression of south Korean patriotic people by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and supported the just struggle of the south Korean people.

The peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic have become close comrades-in-arms in their common struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the manysided development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and agreed upon further expanding and developing them in the future.

The two sides agreed upon further consolidating and encouraging the mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological interchange and links in the cultural, scientific, educational, public health and sports fields.

The two sides will promote the exchange of delegations and exchange of views and experience and strengthen contact in many fields.

The two sides agreed upon expanding mutual delivery of commodities and signing a long-term trade agreement in the future.

An agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation and a new consular accord were signed.

Appraising the international situation, both sides admitted in unison that the international balance of forces at present is turning in favour of socialism and the working-class movement, the national liberation movement and the democratic movement and to the disadvantage of the imperialist reactionary forces.

The socialist countries are strengthening their sovereignty and demonstrating the superiority of socialism.

Both sides appraised the Great October Socialist Revolution the 60th anniversary of which was commemorated this year as a significant event which opened a new era in human history, the new era of the revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism.

The delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic pointed out that the might and influence of the international communist movement, working-class movement and all the revolutionary forces have increased considerably in the world.

Both sides said that they would make every effort possible to strengthen unity, solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both sides recognized that the non-aligned movement is a mighty international force of our era against the aggression and intervention moves of imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The side of the German Democratic Republic highly appreciated the great role played by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the non-aligned movement in fulfilling the affirmative resolution of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the Asian people in the struggle against aggression and intervention of the imperialists and for a durable peace on this continent and manifested their readiness to further strengthen cooperation with the countries in this region on the principles of respect for sovereignty and equality.

Both sides put stress on the historic significance of the brilliant victories won by the peoples of Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos in the just struggle against imperialism and its stooges.

Referring to the European situation, the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic informed the other side of the positive influence of the Conference on the European Security and Cooperation and the necessity of the overall implementation of the final document of the Helsinki Conference.

Both sides noted that it is necessary to continue with the efforts for peace, security and the relaxation of tension in Europe and the peace in this region should be made to contribute to the world peace as a whole.

Both sides pointed to the significance of the realization of the relations of peaceful coexistence between the German Democratic Republic and West Germany.

Both sides held that the treaty on the basis of relations concluded between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany and the quadruple agreement signed on September 3, 1971, must be strictly observed and fully implemented and all acts of violating and denying the special articles stipulating that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be controlled by it must be discontinued.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the African people in their struggle against national oppression and racial discrimination and for winning freedom and national independence, liquidating the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidating the national independence and defending the sovereignty of the countries.

Both sides manifested firm solidarity with the Latin American people in their struggle against all forms of intervention and domination of the imperialists and for defence of sovereignty and national interests.

Both sides recognized that the might and influence of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement of the oppressed people is constantly growing in strength.

Both sides noted that it is an important condition for new successes in the anti-imperialist common struggle to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the socialist countries and the countries which have won national independence.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the working class and working people of the capitalist countries against class oppression and exploitation and for democracy and socialism.

The overall crisis of capitalism is daily growing acute and the imperialist forces are steadily falling into decay. But the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed.

The delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic manifested their firm determination to continue to render active support to the struggle of the people for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress in the future.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an event of historic significance and it was conducive to consolidating the friendly and cooperative relations between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and strengthening solidarity among the socialist countries.

The Party and State Delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, expressed thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded it.

Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the German Democratic Republic.

This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Pyongyang, December 11, 1977

SOUTH KOREA: "REPRESSIVE JURIDICAL ARSENAL"

"White Book on Suppression in South Korea"

At the Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in S. Korea

"White Book on Suppression in South Korea" was made public at the Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea which was held in Paris on November 6, according to a report.

The white book, to begin with, notes that the suppression and violation of human rights in south Korea have been perpetuated for some ten years, notably after the adoption of the so-called "Revitalization" Constitution in 1972.

The juridical system, it says, constitutes a coherent ensemble supplemented with police repression aimed at muzzling public opinion and checking all the attempts of the opposition forces.

The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea which was formed in Paris on October 8, 1976, proposed the collection of documents, informations and testimonies with a view to compiling this white book.

In its first part, the white book analyses the south Korean juridical system and dwells on the predispositions of repression.

Anatomizing the constitutional dispositions, the white book points to the modalities of "constitutional revision" and its motivations and the content of the "Revitalization" Constitution of 1972.

On the motivations of the "constitutional revision", the white book says, inter alia:

As "New York Times" (October 19, 1972, article of R. Halloren) reported, only three days after the declaration of the martial law, Pak went ahead to revise the south Korean Constitution to remain in power at least for 12 years more and combat more efficiently the growing opposition to his regime.

On the content of the "Revitalization Constitution" of 1972, the white book says, among other things:

Chapter 3 is utterly without parallel. It concerns "the national conference for unification" (from Article 35 to 42).

This organism permits to obliterate all the effectiveness of the "right of vote".

On the contrary, Chapter 4 reserved for the president contains fundamental provisions concerning the reinforced executive power. His tenure of office is henceforth six years (as against former four years) and it is renewed without any sort of constitutional limitation (as against the two, then three renewals in the Constitution of 1962, modified in 1969).

This means, the white book points out, that all the institutions which should, by law, guarantee the protection of certain right and liberties, have become political instruments of the president alone.

The president, in effect, can dissolve the National Assembly by virtue of Article 59 and, above all, suspend the constitutional rights and liberties by virtue of Article 53.

Article 53 prescribes in effect:

"(1) The president.... has the power to take emergency measures for all domains of the state affairs.

"(2) When the president considers necessary, he has the power to take emergency measures temporarily suspending the liberties and rights of the people defined in the Constitution and strengthen these measures on the rights and powers of the executive and the judiciary...."

The concentration of powers in the hands of the president can be, at his discretion, absolute, without any juridical limitation or any delay of time.

In effect, this "Revitalization" Constitution realized an absolute concentration of powers of fascist type to the advantage of the president.

Pak Jung Hi has the power to discretionally reduce to naught the rights and liberties, individual and collective.

Pointing to the legislative provisions, the white book says:

From 1961, particularly from 1972, a series of notable legislative texts were promulgated, the contents of which are particularly restrictive for the rights and liberties and the sanctions are very repressive.

Enumerating all sorts of evil laws such as the "Anti-Communist Law", the "Special Law on the Punishment of Special Crimes", the "National Security Law", the "Law on the Purification of Political Activities", the "Social Security Law", etc., the white book says that these laws are aimed at harsher repression of an increasing number of people of broader segments.

Referring to the legal dispositions, the white book says:

A series of the presidential measures called "emergency decrees" supplemented in the recent period the repressive juridical arsenal. These legal acts were taken by virtue of Article 53 of the Constitution.

The ensemble of these legislative and legal measures makes it apparent that the south Korean regime considers it necessary for its survival to continue to supplement the constitutional dispositions with a very diversified repressive arsenal stamping out all the guarantees and envisaging most stringent sanctions against all individual or collective comportments regarded negative by power.

Analysing the police, penal and judicial practices and repression, the white book says in its second part:

The Pak Jung Hi regime is at pains to prevent all the manifestations of the opposition groups by suppressing fundamental liberties. In this a great number of printing houses, press and information organs such as the big independent daily "Minjok Ilbo" were banned or closed down.

The edition of newspapers is under the control of KCIA and some foreign correspondents are expelled like those of the Japanese paper "Yomiuri" in 1977, for example.

Religious freedom is also restricted.

University immunity is not respected.

The texts of laws and decrees released since the coup d'etat permit the repression of offence involving thoughts to get harsher without restriction. In only three weeks alone following the seizure of power on May 16, 1961, more than 130,000 were arrested and detained without warrants.

And in October 1972, in two days alone after the proclamation of the martial law the number of personages and students arrested and detained without warrants in Seoul exceeded 10,000.

Pointing to the repressive instruments, the white book says:

Suppression is basically conducted by a police apparatus with vast scale and formidable efficacy—the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, KCIA, consisting of 18,000 regular staff and 380,000 agents. The originality of this apparatus is that, modelling after the US Central Intelligence Agency, it has been implanted not only in the national territory but in foreign countries including the embassies in various countries.

This agency is under the direct control of the president and has very vast competence and unlimited sphere of action, which includes national assemblymen and ministers of Pak Jung Hi.

Its annual budget is 300-400 million dollars, equivalent to the amount of the direct aid of the United States.

Many other institutions perform similar repressive function. They are, notably the "presidential guard", the mobile patrol corps and maritime police which have 55,000 regular police staff and 350,000 assistant police.

Mention must be made of the "student homeland defence corps" and the "civilian defence corps". The national army 700,000 strong and the homeland defence reserve forces also participate in operations to maintain order.

The white book exposes the special jurisdictions.

The accused are brought before the court martial of first instance and the court of appeal instituted by emergency decree No. 2 proclaimed under the Yusin Constitution. Both the general court martial and the court martial of appeal are headquartered in the Defence Ministry. They have the competence to try "all the crimes committed by those persons who violate the provisions of the emergency decree proclaimed by the President of the Republic of Korea".

Then the white book dwells on the methods applied by the police and administration.

The abduction of Korean citizens residing abroad is a habitual method In 1967 scores of persons were kidnapped from Europe, 18 of whom from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The most spectacular abduction was that of south Korean opposition figure Kim Dae Jung in broad daylight at the Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo.

According to the white paper on the problem of human rights in south Korea made public in Seoul by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on May 27, 1977, the number of abducted overseas compatriots exceeded 470.

It goes without saying that such practice of kidnapping committed even in foreign countries in disregard of international practice and their sovereignty is perpetrated more easily in the territory of south Korea.

Exposing the barbarity of tortures, the white book says:

Tortures whose victims are the detainees are above all classic tortures—beating, prolonged interrogation without sleep, violation, electric torture, absorption of water until suffocation and standing denuded outdoor in winter.

Sophisticated tortures are more frequently applied. They are:

The airplane torture of suspending the victim in the position of a flying plane and beating him, the Genghis Khan cooking type torture of hanging the victim upside down from the ceiling and making a fire beneath him, the Taegwondo torture of breaking ribs and vertebrae, the glow lamp torture causing mental confusion, imprisonment with vipers under a blinking lamp, the sexual torture, the narcotic torture, the introduction of objects into anus and the pulling out of finger nails.

The KCIA has three factories specialized in the production of all sorts of instruments, means and medicaments used in interrogation and torture.

Imported from the United States and Japan are highly efficient narcotics, chemicals, instruments and equipment and electronic apparatuses which can be more effectively used in torture.

Pak Jung Hi also introduces all methods of tortures in the old, middle and modern ages and invents new methods.

The conditions of detention are very painful.

Tachikawa Masaki arrested in April 1974 was not allowed to write to his family or meet visitors. His defence lawyer could meet him five times in the presence of a member of the KCIA, who did not allow at all political conversation.

The white book points to the total violations of public debate and the right to defend in south Korea.

The white book exposes the illegally trumped up lawsuits, such as the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification", the "East Berlin case", the "student spyring case", the "case of industrial espionage", the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy", the lawsuit against Kim Ji Ha, the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party", the "campus spyring case", the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation", and the "case of the second declaration for democracy and national salvation".

Exposing the form of suppression in the recent period, the white book says:

It is characterised by the brutal intervention in the student agitation which could not be blocked by the old lawsuit.

In the third part the white book deals with the effect of the problem of human rights in south Korea upon the reunification of Korea.

The suppressive regime of south Korea is the product and at the same time the cause of the pathological international situation which poses a grave danger to the maintenance of peace.

Then the white book refers to the guarantees proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Pointing to the policy for peaceful solution put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the white book says:

The suppressive regime of south Korea cannot justify itself with the pretext of "threat" posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his answers to the questions raised by the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" on September 28, 1975, President Kim Il Sung said:

"We have no intention to 'invade the south' nor do we need to 'invade the south'. The entire Korean people in the north and the south do not want a war between the north and the south but unanimously desire to realize the reunification of the country by a peaceful means, not by use of arms."

It is an irrefutable, stark fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed the north-south dialogue for peaceful reunification on its own initiative.

In his New Year Address made on January 1, 1972, President Kim Il Sung, ruling out possible retaliatory suppression of south Koreans, said:

"If even now the south Korean rulers renounce their reliance on the outside forces and depart from the road of treachery to the nation and return to the position truly Korean, we will not ask about their past but will peacefully settle the question of national reunification with them."

The proposal on instituting a north-south Confederation clarified in the five propositions set forth by President Kim Il Sung in June 1973, can become a transitory measure guaranteeing mutual respect particularly necessary in the domain of human rights.

The white book stresses that all these propositions respond to the principled positions elaborated after liberation and constantly reaffirmed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that "Korea should be reunified independently on democratic and peaceful principles".

The white book introduces the propositions for respecting democracy.

It says:

The North-South Joint Statement issued on July 4, 1972, binding both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Seoul regime pointed out that the reunification should be realized "on the principle of great national unity transcending the differences of system, political view and religious belief".

In this spirit the initiative of Pyongyang (the letter to all political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas which was signed by the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25, 1977) said:

"...freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration must be ensured to those who desire peaceful reunification and the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic people and democratic personages be unconditionally released.

"The anti-communist policy hostile to the fellow countrymen must be renounced and slanders and calumnies against the other side be stopped.

....

"These measures aimed at creating an atmosphere of great national unity will certainly serve as a basis for national harmony and unity and a successful first step for the peaceful reunification of the country".

Noting that the United States is wholly to blame for the intensified suppression of human rights in south Korea and obstruction to Korea's reunification, the white book says:

Despite the unpublished statements of President Carter on the pullout of the US troops (during his election campaign) and Vice-President Mondale (notably during his tour of Japan in January, 1977) (cf. "Le Monde" February 2, 1977) the White House asserts that the pullout of the US troops will be limited to the ground forces and it will be effected over a period of 4 or 5 years and considerable effectives of the air and naval forces will permanently remain in south Korea.

In fact the United States is maintaining its interference in south Korea, the "only continental anchorage and the only northern bolt of the Indonesia-Philippines-Okinawa-Japan axis".

Noting that the "aid" to Seoul is justified by the motivation of military strategy, the white book says:

This explains the contradiction manifested between the official position of the Carter Administration which promised not to give "aid" to the regimes violating human rights and the cooperation which continues practically with the south Korean authorities, particularly with the south Korean army in organizing "joint manoeuvres".

The white book notes that the violation of human rights is the source of the living tension which is incompatible with the process of peaceful reunification.

Saying that with regard to the Korean question, the United States is opposed to the development of international society condemning the violation of human rights, the white book continues:

This is manifested in the fact that these days the United States, in a bid to consecrate the existence of "two Koreas" at any cost, is calling for the "cross recognition" of north and south Korea and their simultaneous admission to the United Nations.

The Japanese authorities attempt to interfere anew in the internal affairs of Korea and try to detain the US troops in south Korea, strengthening their collaboration with the south Korean regime at the request of the United States that Japan should play a "great role" in filling the "gap".

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